NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1874.

BRITISH TOPICS.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

MEDICAL DEGREES FOR WOMEN-LETTER FROM PROF. HUXLEY-FLAMENG'S REPRODUCTION OF

REMBRANDT'S HUNDRED GUILDER PIECE. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, July 8 .- A singular controversy going on between Miss Jex-Brake and the Edinburgh University Examiners, who refused her a medical degree, has had the effect of eliciting a letter from Prof. Huxley bearing on a wider question. Miss Jex-Blake accused the Examiners of prejudice and unfairness, and says or implies that the cause of her failure was not her ignorance, but her sex. The Examiners replied, justifying themselves. Miss Jex-Blake rejoined, and alleged among other things that copies of her examination papers had been submitted to four experts in the particular subjects dealt with; that three of the four thought them up to the average, and that the fourth, Pref. Huxley, was unacquainted with the ordinary requirements of this University, and, in pronouncing against the paper submitted to him, judged it by an unusual and unreasonable standard. Whatever be the merits of Miss Jex-Blake's case, it is certain that she committed an imprudence when she threw down a challenge to so formidable a master of the arts of controversy as Prof. Huxley. He appears this morning with a letter which disposes of Miss Jex-Blake, so far as he is concerned. Dr. Wyville Thompson, says Prof. Huxley, in refusing to pass Miss Jex-Blake's paper on Natural History, simply did his duty. I take it there; is really no appeal from that judgment-none, I mean, to that public opinion which Miss Jex-Blake wishes to constitute into a tribunal in her case.

Prof. Huxley's letter, however, would probably never have been written merely for the sake of silencing Miss Jex-Blake (which is probably beyond mortal power). It is in fact a manifesto in favor of higher education for women, professional or other, and the discussion which Dr. Mandsley entered upon here in The Fortnightly, with his remarkable physiclogical argument against the effort for the co-education of the sexes, is certain to take a fresh start frem Prof. Huxley's standpoint. He explains to Miss Jex-Blakelthat his decision was due to no prejudice against ber cause; that if he has a prejudice it lies in the opposite direction. I suspect, however, that neither side will be entirely pleased with Prof. Huxley's position. He will amaze and disgust the extremists on one side by his declaration that he sees no reason to believe that women are, on the average, so strong physically, intellectually, or morally, as men. He will equally surprise the ex-clusionists by his refusal to shut his eyes, as he says, to the obvious fact that many wemen are much betterendowed in all these respects than many men, and his failure to understand on what grounds of justice or public policy a career which is open to the weakest and most foolish of the male sex should be forcibly closed to women of vigor and capacity! The concluding paragraph of Prof. Huxley's letter

We have heard a great deal lately about the physical disabilities of women. Some of these adeged impedi-nents, no doubt, are really inherent in their organization. but nine-tenths of them are artificial-the products of their mode of life. I believe that nothing would tend so effectually to get rid of these creations of idieness weariness, and that "over-stimulation of the emotions which, in plainer spoken days, used to be called wanton ness, than a fair share of healthy work, directed towards a definite object, combined with an equally fair share of who are best acquainted with the acquirements of an average medical practitioner will find it hardest to behere that the attempt to reach that standard is likely to prove exhausting to an ordinarily intelligent and well-

It is just possible that the "average medical practitioner" will understand that Prof. Huxley's respect for him has its limits.

When I spoke in a recent letter of Mr. Whistler's surpassing power as an etcher, I did not quite mean that he surpassed everybody now living. He is certainly among the first, but as certainly not the first in European reputation. In England alone it would mart, Bracquemond, and Flameng, to mention no others to whom Mr. Whistler himself would concede a wider if not higher fame than his own. Probably nothing done in this century surpasses in technica power Flameng's copy, or rather reproduction of Rembrandt's famous Hundred Guilder Piece. The original, always celebrated, has acquired an exceptional renown since one proof in the first state came to be sold in 1867 for £1.18); the highest price which any print had then (or has since) fetched as public sale. Of Flameng's copy, M. Charles Blane said lately that if an early impression were placed side by side with an equally good impression of the original, Rembrandt bimself might be puzzled to say which was his own work, and which was that of his imitator. And I have seen a well-known connois seur coming saddenly upon a Fiameng proof, stand lost in wonder that an example of the originalwhich he for a moment believed it to be-should occur in such fine condition. The same artist ha just issued proofs of his etching of Rem brandt's "Ronde de Nuit," a picture which for generations has been the admiration and despair of artists and critics, and which from the unselved puzzle of the source of the light in it, and its wonderful effects of light is peculiarly fitted to test the powers of an etcher. Early impressions of either of these are already difficult to procure, even at the extraordinary prices asked for them. I might go on to speak of some recent work exhibited in Paris, but I am getting beyond my purpose. What I wish to make clear is only that Mr. Whistler has yet to place himself above men like those I have mentioned. We have abundant reason to be satisfied with the fame he has achieved, and to be proud of him as an American, without anticipating what higher rank he may hereafter win.

I do not hear of any English party being made up for the Icelandic Millennial. As usual, Americans are more interested in a European novelty than the Europeans themselves, and-again as usual-Mr. Cyrus Field finds energy and leisure to organize an expedition. The means of communication between Denmark or Scotland and Iceland are always scanty A steamer sails twice a month during the Summer, but on the occasion of the jubilee the service has been ingeniously arranged to prevent as many people as possible from going. To be present at all it would be necessary to be absent nearly or quite two months. Possibly Danish Government have something to do with this for they preserve a ludicrous mystery about the matter; if the mystery be not mere official indifference, or due to the fact that the King is going. Mr. Field is not the man to spend two months about auything when one can be made to answer, so he has chartered a steamship for himself, and will sail from Edinburgh on the Granton on the 20th and expects to be back again by the 20th of next month. G. w. s.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

MR. GLADSTONE'S REAPPEARANCE IN POLITICS-HE PAPERS ON HOMER-MR. DISRAELI'S POSITION TOWARD OTHER PROMINENT TORIES-AMERICANS IN LONDON.

IFROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, July 9.-It is characteristic of Mr. Gladstone that he should make his reappearance in polities on an ecclesiastical subject. His party and his opponents are alike inclined to complain that he had nothing to say last week on Home Rule; they are still more inclined to, now that he comes to town so soon after, expressly to take part in a de bate on the Abolition of Patronage in the Church of Enotland Mr. Disracli said he expressed the gen-

eral feeling of the House that they all missed himhe himself not the least. That would have been graceful, could the Prime Minister have been content to stop; but he gave offense by adding that he had found the conduct of debate much more difficult in Mr. Gladstone's absence, and that, as there appears to be for the remainder of the session a preponderance of those peculiar subjects in which Mr. Gladstone is so remarkably interested, be trusted his present appearance might not be a solitary one. The offense was more in the tone and manner in which the sentence was uttered than in anything else. No doubt it is embarrassing for a leader of the Government when there is no leader of the Oppositionnobody responsible for what is said and done; nobody on whom blame can be thrown, or with whose faults the party can be charged as a party. So plainly has this been seen that the Opposition, at first in much concern about their leadership, now think they get on well without any. I am not sure Mr. Gladstone may not make a serious mistake in letting his party discover that he is not indispensable. There are mutterings in the ranks. No matter how well satisfied Liberals may be for the moment with their headless state, the day will come when they must elect or accept a commander. It will be Mr. Gladstone as long as he lives or as long as he chooses to lead. All the menaces of revolt which you bear in certain quarters are empty. There will never be a revolt against Mr. Gladstone while parties remain what they are. If there is to be a reorganization, that is another matter. But there has been a good deal of speculative talk on this matter, and it still goes on, and in default of any exciting subject in politics, breaks out afresh every now and then. I have written about it once or twice-not that I attribute great immediate significance to it. When Mr. Cardwell grew tired of political life, and nght the soft repose of the House of Lords, Mr. Forster would have succeeded him as heir presumptive to the Liberal leadership had it not been for the Education difficulty which made him, at least temporarily, an object of dislike to the Radicals, and hence incligible. The attempt to put up Lord Hartington failed for obvious reasons. The man to whom a good many Liberals now look is Sir William Harcourt. Certainly he has risen faster than any one else lately. He has brilliant and solid abilities, and has learned to suppress his principal disqualification, a contempt for the ability of those about him. I don't mean that the contempt is absolutely extinguished, but that the demonstrations of it, which used to be somewhat frequent, are kept under. He has studied the House and his party, and the country, and a great many other subjects. Perhaps the House is the most diffi-cult of them all, but Sir William has succeeded in making it like his speeches, from which he has banished the ponderous quality they once were apt to have. He is not a Radical, but some of the Radicals are precisely the men who talk of making him leader, and that, politically speaking, is a pretty good proof of his fitness for the place. And he is of good family,

which goes a great way. Meantime, with what topics of all others do you appose Mr. Gladstone has been occupying his mind in the solitudes of Hawarden, or wherever be has been? Not with Homer, but with the nature of everlasting punishment, its meaning, intent, and cope; and on this cheerful subject has been addressing letters of inquiry to some of his friends, eminent in politics and otherwise-rather hard-headed men, me of them, and quite unable to see why the chief of a great party should be splitting theological bairs in the country, instead of attending to the business of the nation in general and of his constituents in particular in the House of Commons. They are as unjust and as unreasonably exacting as men usually are in the case of a benefactor from whom they have got in the habit of expecting a great deal. Scholars, I find, do not speak of Mr. Gladstone's current papers on Homer in The Contemporary Review as very valuable, or likely to add to his fame. They are reckoned ingenious, but fanciful, and parts of them are not merely opposed to the view held by the latest and best scholars of Germany and England, but seem to have been written in ignorance of it.

Mr. Disraeli seems in rather better health than for be rash to say that Whistler stands quite on a level some weeks past, but still subject to a sort of lassiwith Seymour Haden, while if we go across the tuge most unusual with him. There are whispers that he is less despotic, and even less influential with his Cabinet than a leader who has a majority of fifty behind him may expect to be. He certainly did have gout, but nobody supposes he is likely to let the reius slip out of his hands from the twinge of pain he has to endure. Nor do I see any signs of tresh strength accruing to the cabal which Lord Sallabury and Lord Derby were supposed to have organized. Lord Derby himself is reported in uncertain health. The story of insubordination among the Peers generally is all nonsense. A great deal has been made of the meeting to which Mr Disraeli summened them. It was variously said that they were sent for to be educated up to some new measure, to be entreated to attend better to heir political duties, and to be apologized to by the Prime Minister for his failure to treat them with due respect about something or other. I may state on the authority of one who was present that the only topic broached was the Licensing Act! If it seems ecredible, it is not my fault.

Circulating slowly last night through a rather growded drawing-room. I encountered what at first I took to be a singuiar illusion, or perhaps an apparition. A very solid one, certainly, turned six feet high, stalwart, with a strong, brouzed, handsome face, clear-eyed and large browed. It bore a strang resemblance to an individual whom I fully be lieved to be at that moment in Cincinnati, and it was in fact Mr. Murat Halstead. He told me, as he looked at his watch, that it wanted six hours of being a forinight since he had left home. He had landed that morning at Southampton, seen Netley Abbey before coming to London, and found his way out to Mr. Conway's house in season to be brought back to the party where I met him. And there are people who doubt whether the energy of this generation is as great as the last. Halstead is going to Iceland, but before starts will cross the channel and see I can just guess he may also see Mr. Washburne. Among other recent arrivals are Dr. Fordyce Barker and Mr. Clarence Seward of New-York. Mr. Wirt Dexter, the eminent lawyer of Chieago, has been here for some days. Judge Hoadley of Cincinnati came by the same steamer as Mr. Halstead, and is expected in London Saturday. The eason for Americans has fairly set in, unhappily ust as the London season is going out, so that Americans miss a great deal they ought to see, and a great many persons who would like to see them; or ome of them. The hot weather has come, and that drives off those happy mortals who need not stay beneath the swelter of bricks in latter July and Au gust. Nothing empties town so rapidly as a few un seasonably hot days. When Parliament can adjourn nobody says positively, but it is believed the first week in August will see the legislators off. No human power could keep them here long after the 12th, when the shooting begins. And in fact few people make many social engagements after next G. W. S.

THE UTICA MÆNNERCHOR SÆNGERFEST. UTICA, July 20 .- The Utica Männerchor angerfest opened to-day. The weather was favorable, and the enthusiasm of the citizens of all nationalities hearty. About 300 singers are in attendance, members of the Utica Mendelssonn Club, Utica Männerchor, Orion of Rochester, Cacilia and Eintracht of Albany, Probsing of Worcester, Mass.; Germania of Auburn, Germania of Poughkeepsie, Liederhäu of New-York, Liederkranz and Sugerbund of Syracuse, Lyra of Canajonarie, and Liederbund of Waterlown. The grand concert was attended his evening by the cite of the city, and was a grand musical success. To fearlow the singers go to Trenton erbund of Waterlown. The grand concert was attended this evening by the chie of the city, and was a grand musical success. To controw the singers go to Trenton Pairs, and he the creaming macro whi he a grand prize concert. The competition excites considerable interest.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

END OF THE FRENCH CABINET CRISIS. BARON DE CHABAUD-LATOUR APPOINTED MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR-M. BODET MINISTER OF FI-NANCE-DEBATE ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS

POSTPONED. PARIS. Monday, July 20, 1874 In the Assembly to-day Gen. de Cissey, Minister of War and Vice-President of the Council, announced that Baron de Chabaud-Latour had been appointed Minister of the Interior, and M. Mathien Bodet Minister of Finance. He further said that the Cabinet, as now organized, had not had sufficient time to agree upon its policy, and moved the postponement of the constitutional debate until Thurs-

day, which was agreed to. The new Ministerial appointments are considered a blow to the Bonapartists, who are now without

representative in the Cabinet. In the Assembly next Thursday M. Changarnier will move the further postponement of debate on the Constitutional bills until January, 1875. On this question the Ministry will remain neutral. The Left will oppose the motion.

It is the general impression that the appointment of Chaband-Lafour is only temporary, and that the Ministry will be finally rearranged after the vote on the Constitutional bills.

The disorganization of the Right is increasing. It was thought probable that the motion for the restoration of the monarchy would again be intro duced at to-day's sitting of the Assembly.

LONDON. Tuesday, July 21, 5:30, a. m. The Times's Paris despatch says it is expected that the Government will inform the Assembly on Thursday that it does not consider that the rejection of either Ventavor's or Périer's bills, or both, should involve a dissolution.

This announcement will probably cause the rejection of Perier's bill by about 40 majority. The As-

embly will then vote the budget and adjourn. Cornelius De Witt, son-in-law of M. Guizot, has been appointed Under Secretary of the new Minister of the Interior. Both are Protestants.

M. Chaband-Latour is a strong Orleanist and personal friend of the Princes.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS-IMPROVEMENT IN THE APPEARANCE OF THE TROOPS WITHIN THE LAS

TWELVE MONTHS.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Paris, June 28. - Marshal MacMahon, the man who is ever declaring that he has and will have nothing whatever to do with politics, has just taken most important and decisive political step. While the Assembly is discussing and deliverating as to what it shall and shall not do, MacMahon has been acting. Not content with holding a review-and a very successful review-at Longchamps, Marshal MacMahon has thought fit to issue an order of the day to the officers and men under his command, in which he is careful to remind all whom it may concern that he and the army are the instruments for maintaining order, and in fact the sole guardians of the existing order of things in France. The admirers of the Septembate (it would seem that there are still some people in France left who in common with MacMahon believe in that disorgan-ized institution) fancy that the proclamation in question is more important than the review itself. What is really to be remarked is that three years after a disastrous war France is able to put in line 55,000 men whose bearing and general appearance forced the most hostile critics to admit the great and quite astocishing improvement made by officers and men during the last Let us look at it as a military spectacle and as a sign of the condition, if not French army as a whole, at least of the garrison of Paris and the envirous. We have a good opportunity for comparison, masmuch as the army, or something like the same army, was reviewed by Marshal MacMahon in honor of the Shah in the same place last year. Then all critics, even those most hos tile to France, agreed in thinking that great and most creditable progress had been made by the French army in appearance and power of maneuvering. This year not a few of the same critics were present, and all whom I saw were unanimous in their surprise at the ad ditional progress which has been made by the French army in the last twelve months.

The review itself from a spectacular point was not so remarkable as that held in honor of the Shab last year; there was by no means so much display, nor do I think time last year. The maneuvers were of the simp description. The troops present were drawn up in line of columns in order to receive the Marshal, who rode down their ranks, the troops saluting as he passed Then he took up his station opposite the old Imperial ribune, in front of which he has so often lowered his own sword to Napoleon III., and the march past began. To tell of the way in which the different regiments narched past the Marshal would be superfluous, and n a little tedious. French regiments, since the Guard has cen abolished, and the Turcos and Zonaves sent to Africa, are singularly like one another, and the long steady flow of blue-coated, red-trousered soldiers past the saluting point was not a little monotonous. and officers were both wonderfully improved in every possible way since they last appeared at Longehampe The tunies fit better, the gaiters are cleaner, the men backs are straighter. As to the marching, it was of necessity very far from perfect. The French army previous to the war of 1870 had a style of marching peculiarly its own. Reciments under the Empire went by with a swinging, easy gait, which as it was the French mode was considered very good. Whether good or bad, it has been thought necessary since the war to endeavor to change the old style of marching and to drill , the men into a step modeled as nearly as possible on that in use in the German army. But what can be taught to a German pensant does not seem to be as easy to teach to a French one. The former carns to swing his right hand exactly in time with forty comrades; the latter finds this a very difficult matter to accomplish. In a word, the stiff style of drill, which is n use in Germany and England, is not adapted to the French soldier, and its attempted adoption is a failure. so much being said, it must fairly be allowed that all the French infantry regiments on the ground did very well indeed. They were very far from moving with that mechanical regularity which is characteristic of German troops, but they nevertheless marched as I, for one, have never seen French troops march before; which tellevery one who is in the least in the habit of observing uch matters what men are made of, and this something

this nescio quid in their bearing yesterday, the French It was not in the infantry alone that a marked im provement was visible; still more remarkable was the progress made by the artillery, which had better horses and was better handled than last year. The cavalry which has generally been the weak point in a French review, even before the war, made a most creditable display. When the Shah's freview took place the falls of troopers from their borses were far too numerous to be counted; on this occasion only the dragoons quitted their saddles, and one of these was un horsed by a very unruly charger, if the manner in which the animal mad use of his heels after he had freed himself from his rider was any criterion. The horses, too, were better

groomed and cared for than of old. But the favorable appearance of the troops is owing greatly to the circumstance that we saw them under most favorable conditions. They were not in heavy marching order; there was not a camp-kettle on th ground, nor a tent, and it is more than probable (indeed. the République Française, Gambetta's paper, honestly admits as much) that they would have had a very different appearance had they been in campaigning trim was the absence of all "administrative" troops, such as trains. During the late war the French Commissariat was at least as faulty (if not more so) as the fighting

POSTMASTER-GENERAL JEWELL. THE 1ST OF AUGUST FIXED FOR HIS DEPARTURE FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW-YORK.

LONDON, Monday, July 20, 1874. Mr. Marshall Jewell, the retiring American Minister at St. Petersburg. left that gity yesterday on I day.

his return to the United States to assume the duties of Postmaster-General. He will sail from Liverpool for New-York on the Scotia on the 1st of August.

THE REPUBLIC OF SPAIN. PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO SEDITION OR CON-SPIRACY AGAINST THE STATE-PARTICULARS OF THE CAPTURE OF CUENCA.

MADRID, Monday July 20, 1874. A proclamation has been issued supplemenary to the decree establishing a state of seige. It de clare - that charges of sedition or conspiracy against the State shall be tried by court-martial; and persons con rie'ed of interfering with the operation of the railways and telegraphs shall suffer death.

LONDON, Monday, July 20, 1874. A Carlist telegram from Bayonne declares that Don Alponso entered Cuenca on the 15th of July, and levied a contribution of £32,000. Two thousand of the garrison tell prisoners into his hands.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA,

DECREE RESPECTING THE MANNER IN WHICH DUTIES ARE TO BE PAID-RELEASE OF AN EDITOR FROM

IMPRISONMENT.

HAVANA, July 20 .- Captain-General Concha has issued a decree, to take effect Aug. 1, providing that luties shall be paid as follows: Fifty per cent in specie 25 per cent in Spanish bank bills, with 100 per cent added, and the remaining 25 per cent in bank bills at their nominal varue. On and after the 1st of August, and taxes are to be paid in bank bills with an addition

The decree of June 4, authorizing the Spanish Bank to ell specie on the account of the Treasury, to be used in the payment of duties, is annulled.

Planters and merchants of different branches of trade are holding meetings and appointing committees toblevise the best and speediest ways of paying the tax on

Señor Enrique Hompanero, formerly editor of the Republican journal, Et Gorro Frijio, has been released

An army order has been issued declaring that no eaves of absence will be granted to officers to return to Spain except in cases of well-authenticated physical inability to perform duty.

FOREIGN NOTES.

Count Schonvaloff has been appointed Emassador of Russia to England.

The storm of Wednesday last did much damage in the parish of St. Augustine, Canada. Thirty ouses and barns were altogether or partially destroyed.

The police of Berlin, in accordance with a telegram from Kissingen, have searched the house of M. Cremen, editor of the Germania, and other prominent litra-Montages, and seized a number of documents Queen Victoria sent a message to Parlia ment yesterday, asking for a grant for Prince Leopold, who attained his majority on the 7th of April last. The nessage will be considered in the House of Commons on Floreday.

Don Francisco Lainfiesta left Panama on the 11th of July for the United States and Europe. He is the Under Secretary of the Ministry of the Interior of Gua-temala, and is charged with various commissions from

The British steamships Tenedos and Petrel were at anchor in the harbor of Panama on the 11th of July. The Tenedos was to have left for Guatemale on that day to meatre into the late outrage on Vice-Coust Magnet: but it was subsequently reported that th Petrel would be dispatched in her place.

The Government of Costa Rica is taking charge of the railroad to be constructed in that State, and is pushing it to completion as rapidly as circum-stances will permit. It is proposed to lay a belegraph cathe from Port Lanon to Aspinwall, with land limes to connect with Nicaragus, Salvador, and Guatemaia.

According to reports from Panama to July II there were fears of coming revolutions arising, appe rently, from the expected return of Senators and Repre sentatives from Bogota. The Government issued a fly-sheet, assuring the people that there was no foundation for alarm, that the country needs peace, and that meas-ures had been taken for its preservation.

A banquet was given in Mexico on the 4th f July in honor of American Independence. All the Americans in the city were present, and the dinner was also attended by President Lerdo de Tejada, the members of the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and leading men of the country and the press. Minister Foster presided. The Declaration of Independence was read, patriotic speeches recited, and cordial toasts excuranged.

BOSTON'S BOY MURDERER.

YOUNG POMEROY CONFESSES THE MURDER OF LITTLE THE BOY DEVELOPED.

Boston, July 20.—The suspicions aroused by the discovery of Katy Curran's body have been fulfilled coner than was expected, for, after Pomeroy's stolid denial of Saturday night, few expected that he would s soon confess the deed and supplement it with a full explanation of the way in which it was done. The simple directness and painful minuteness of his story, as told to Chief Savage, go far to prove its truth and to render of no account any future denial that he might make The developments of the examination to-day, though not unexpected, have excited the deepest inter est in the phenomenal character of the boy All his cruelties to other children, his fleudish murder of the Miller , boy, are recalled, and new cases, where he endeavored to entice children away with him, have been discovered. It will be a long time before the boy with the eye like a marble will be forgotten in South

of mutilating little boys in Chelsea and East Boston, he said, in reply to a question why he did it: "I don't know, your Honor, only I could not help it; I had to do it." It has now come that directly after this investigation a party of three well-known physicians, who were anxious to learn all they could about the boy, called upon his mother and had a very pleasant and candid interview with her. They told their errand, and she gave them a the information in her power. Among other things, she said that her husband was a butcher, and that a short time before the birth of the boy she was in the habit of going daily to the slaughter-house to witness the killing of the animals, and that, somehow, she took a particular delight in seeing her husband butcher the sheep, the calves and the cattle, and not unfrequently she assisted him in this bloody work. She also said that after Jesse was born and became old enough to have a kanfe in his hand he was all the time, when opportunity offered, sticking a saife into pieces of meat, and when a little older and about his father's market he did the same thing. He was simply marked by his mother just as other children have been, only in a different way.

The family consists of four persons—the father, and two sons. The parents, for some reason best known to themselves, do not live together and have not for some time. The father is a rather short, stout man, about 40 years of age, and is employed at Pancuit Hall Market as a lugger of beef. The mother is rather tall for a woman, is younger than her husband, and is generally spoken of as a picasant sort of lady. She carries on the dressmaking business, and is said to have picany of work most of the time. The clder son, Charles J. Pemercy, is about if years of age and bears a good reputation among his acquaintances. He was the one who carried on the periodical store, and was accustomed to come to the city mornings after the weekly papers. short time before the birth of the boy she was in the

utation among his acquaintances. He was the one who carried on the periodical store, and was accustomed to come to the city mornings after the weekly papers, leaving his younger brother in charge of the store.

THE CONFESSION OF POMEROY-THE CURRAN GIRL BUTCHERED IN COLD BLOOD. Boston, July 20 .- Jesse R. Pomerov made

full confession of the murder of Katy Carran to Chief of Police Savage to-day, which he read at the Coroner's inquest. It was in the following words:

of Police Savage to-day, which he read at the Coroner's inquest. It was in the following words:

I opened my mother's store on the morning of March 18 at 94. The Carran girl came in for papers. I told her there was a store down stairs. She went down to about the middle of the cellar and stood facing Broadway. I followed her, put my left arm about her neck, my hand over her mouth, and, with my knife in my right hand, cut her throat. I then dragged her to and behind the water-closet, laying her head furthermost up the place, and put some stones and ashes on the body. I took the sakes from a box in the cellar. I sent a boy to Hoyt & Lawrence's store near by, and bought the Knife a week before for 25 cents. The knife was taken from me when I was arrested. When I was in the cellar i heard my brother at the inside door, which I had locked after the girl came in. I ran up stairs and found him going toward the cellar in Mitcheil's part. He came back. Two girls worked in the store for mother. They usually got there about I cook turns in opening the store ustil about April. My mother and brother newer knew anything about the affair. I forgot to tell you that I washed my hands and knife, which were bloody, at the water pipe.

Chief Savage also exhibited to the jury a plan of the ceilar, which the boy drew from memory, that was re-

cellar, which the boy drew from memory, that was re markably well executed, and very correct. Mrs. Curran, the mother of the murdered girl, was the only other the angular Laboration and the Marines.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESENT FORCE OF THE ARMY AND THE LOCA-TION OF THE SEVERAL REGIMENTS.

Washington, July 20 .- In view of the recent legislation of Congress reducing the army to a mere shadow, and the Indian outbreaks constantly occurring along our extended frontier, it becomes a matter of im portance to know what disposition has been made of the military forces of the United States, and also what pro-portions are in the Indian country, the Southern States, and seaboard and Canadian and Mexican frontiers. The following is an abstract of the return of troops and their location on June 30, 1874:

Their Jocation on June 30, 1874;

First -823 men; California, Oregon, Missouri, Idaho, Washington Territors, and Nevada.

Scoond-Schol men; Ports Sanders and Loranie, Camps Brown and Stambungh, Wroming Territors, and Yort Eriks, Montana.

Their-J-863 men; Fort D. A. Bassi, Spotted Tall's Agency, Fort Petterman, and Camp Robinson and Sydney Barracus, and Fort McPetterman, Camp Robinson and Sydney Barracus, and Fort McPetson, Nebrasks.

Fourth-765 men; Texas.

Fight-975 men; Department of the Missouri.

South-975 men; Petterment of Arisons.

Systh-975 men; How Merico and Colorado.

Nanth-767 men; Texas.

Tenh-964 men; Fort Gill, Indian Territory, and Concho, Griffs, and Richardson, Petas.

ARTILLERY.

First-634 men; Second-673 men; Fhird-633 men; Fearth-660
men; Fifth-653 men; all on the scalourd.

First -543 men; Department of Dakota, Second-546 men; Department of Dakota, Second-546 men; Georgia, Alabema, and Tennesido. Thirt-550 men; Benariment of the Gulf. Fourth-560 men; Wyoning and Utah. Fifth-591 men; Kansas and Iudian Territory. Stata-561 men; Dakota. Second-577 men; Moniana. Eighth-595 men; Military Division of the Pacific. Nicth-595 men; Military Division of the Pacific. Nicth-597 men; Nobraska and Wyoming. Truth-671 men; Texas.

Armster-disc may required and by coming.

Eleventh - 550 men; Texas and Indian Territory.

Eleventh - 550 men; Cattorna, Idaha, Nevada, and Arizona.

Texas and Vyoning and Myoning.

Eleventh - 575 men; Cattorna and Wyoning.

Eleventh - 515 men. Woming and New Mortes.

Eleventh - 511 men. Catorado and New Mortes.

Eleventh - 514 men. Tennessee, Kautucky, Mississippi. and Ar

Assas.

Seciolizanth-575 men; Dakota.

Sighteenth-188 men; South Carolina and Georgio.

Sighteenth-188 men; South Carolina and Georgio.

Nucleochh-Dopartment of the Misseuri.

Twentieth-515 men; Minnesona and Dakota.

Twentieth-516 men; Minnesona and Takota.

Twentieth-517 men; Duration of the Atlantic.

Twentieth-578 men; Denartment of the Plate.

Twentieth-502 men; Texas.

Twentieth-564 men; Texas.

Twentieth-564 men; Texas and Indian Territory.

Engineer Battation-337 men; Willett's Point, New-York. Total

9.646 men.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITLA. THE HISTORY OF A FRAUDULENT CLAIM.

Washington, Monday, July 20, 1874. The Commissary Department has notified to the accounting officers of the Treasury that there is good reason o believe that what is known as the "Sugg Fort" claim, for 2,200 parrels of flour, said to have been used by the Union forces at Nashville, is fraudulent, and a request has been made that the Treasury will ascertain all the parties concerned in pressing it, and obtain their indictment. The history of the claim is this: Mr. Butter of Tennessee attempted in the House, a short time before adjournment, to have a bill passed directing the adjudies auton of this claim. Gen. Column of Indiana objected and stopped it. The latter gentleman then informed the Southern Claims Commission that he had reason to believe that the claim was fraudulent. The Commissioner of Claims notified to the different departments, however, and by the help of R. R. Botter it was passed and settled. The amount paid was nearly \$24,000. A suit to recover the amount will now be instructed. Criminal cuts will be began against all who were knowingly parsuits will be begun against all who were knowingly par-ties to the fraud. It is not charged that Mr. Butler was

THE COMPENSATION FOR TRANSPORTING POSTAL CARS.

A correspondence has taken place between Mr Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, and the Post-Office Department with reference to an application for higher compensation for the movement of the Post-Office cars over that road. Something is said about the determination of the Company not to move such cars after the 1st of August unless their demand be complied with, but there is an impression that this question will be deferred until the newly-appointed Postmaster-General shall have entered upon his duties. In the mean time the Railroad Company will be officially informed by Postmaster General Marshall that the law having fixed the compensation for the various kinds of service the Department has no discretion in the premises, and therefore it cannot refer the question of compensation to an ampire, that course having been suggested by Mr. Hinckley.

SOME CURIOUS EVIDENCE IN THE SAFE BUR' GLARY CASE.

The Grand Jury took some curious testimony in the matter of the safe burglary to-day. The identity of the burgiar who actually blow the safe open was established. He was pardoned out of the Penitentiary at the request of Col. Whitley. The pardon was never delivered to him, but was held by Sommerville, the New-York lawyer, who arrived in Washington the day after the arrest of Eenton, (one of the burglars.) to defend him, and who has also acted as attorney for the man who blew the KATY CURRAN-INTERESTING FACTS REGARDING safe open. Sommerville received the pardon as the agent of Whitley. The shrewdness of this whole opera-tion consists in the fact that, as a State prison convict, the burglar could not testify, and while a pardon re-leved him from this disability, the pardon was not de-twered, out is in such shape that if can be held over the burglar as an inducement to prevent him from exposing

THE OPERATION OF THE NEW CURRENCY LAW. Thus far about two and a half million bonds have been enthaleawn from the Treasury by the banks, and all the greenbacks received as yet remain in the Treasury, no national bank-notes having been issued in their place to new banks, while the formal requests to start new banks amount to about three million dollars, and informal notifications of intention to make a request for currency swell the sum to about four millions. None of thes new organizations have perfected the necessary ar rangements to receive their currency, and it will be some weeks before any considerable number of then can comply with the required conditions, and until the issue begins the new law must continue to operate as a measure of contraction.

THE BOARD OF INFANTRY EQUIPMENTS. The Board of Infantry Equipments-Lieut, Col. Wm. R. Shaftery, 24th Infantry; Lieut, Col. A. D. McCook, 10th Infantry ; Lieut.-Col. Thos. English 21 Infantry; Major Alex, Chambers, 4th Infantry; and Capt. H. M. Stacy, 12th Infantry—which has been in session at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, since July 1 to con sider and report upon the subject of proper equipmen for infantry soldiers, and to recommend the adoption an equipment best suited to troops serving as infantry, and in addition to determine on such material and supplies as may be necessary for the efficient outfit of infantry troops in field and garrison, has been authorized to adjourn to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The New-York bank-note companies who feel aggrieved at work being taken from them and given to the Columbian Bank Note Company of this city, will have a hearing before the Secretary of the Treasury to-

President Grant has sent a telegram to the Secretary f the Treasury, requesting the latter to meet him a Long Branch on Thursday next for the purpose of con

The President has accepted the resignation of Lieut Richard H. Poillon, 23:1 Infantry, to take effect Aug. t. James Gilfillan has accepted the position of Appoint ment Clerk of the Treasury Department.

Gen. Spinner has designated William Behrens for Chief Clerk of the Treasurer's office.

EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOUGH'S VIEWS ON THE CINCINNATI, July 20 .- A special dispatch from

Fort Wayne, Ind., to The Gazette says that ex-Secretary McCullough was interrogated to-day on the financia question, and expressed his belief that the new financia bill would have very little effect upon the business in terests of the country. He favors the adoption of the policy looking toward a speedy resumption of specie payment, and bitterly opposes any further inflation of the currency. The present tariff he regards a unjust and oppressive in many respects, and favor strictly revenue tariff. He favors the financial views set forth in the Grant-Jones memorandum, and wishes the Government had adopted them years ago. He denounces the policy advocated in the platform of the recent Indiana Democratic Convention of paying Five-Twenties in greenbacks, as the first step toward repudiation and National dishonor. He thinks war against the present National banking system unwise and impolitic, and thinks the system should not be abandoned until a better one is devised. He expresses a preference for National bank notes over Treasury notes as a circulating medium, inasmuch as the latter are always under the control of the party in power, who may indue or contract at pleasure, thus disarranging the business intelests of the country at will.

ing in the direction of Manitoba. They have got fifteen miles this side fof Pembina, and are entering the provinces from all directions. Their advent has already created great depression. Unless the Dominion Government comes to the aid of the settlers great destitution will result. Lieut. Gov. Morris has telegraphed to the Dominion Government to procure provisions and distribute them along the Dawson route.

THE INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON THE SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK CAMP-THE INDIANS SEVERELY PUN-

Washington, July 20 .- The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a report from Agent James Irwin of the Shoshone and Bannock Agency, giving the particulars of the attack upon the Indian camp by Capt. Boles, with Company E. 2d Cavalry, on July 2, an account of which has already been telegraphed by Gen. Sheridan to the War Department. Agent Irwin says:

Sheridan to the war Department. Agent Irwin says.
This is no doubt the worst punishment they ever received, but they have brought it upon themselves, and righty deserve it. It is hard to tell what may follow. If they can get sufficient resion remains, they may give us a severe visit before the snow fles. I would respectfully suggest that, in the interest of humanity and civilization, these Indians be compelled to ge and live on their reservation.

OPINIONS OF MEMBERS OF THE QUAKER INDIAN COMMISSION-THE RECENT TROUBLES CAUSED BY THE ROBBERIES OF THE BUFFALO HUNTERS AND WHISKY SELLERS.

St. Louis, Jely 20.-Messrs. Hobbs of Indiana, Eari of Massachusetts, Taber off New-York, Rhodes of Philadelphia, and Johnson of Cincinnati, members of the Quaker Commission, which has control of the Indian policy, and who recently have been to Lawrence, Kan., o examine into the conduct of their agent, J. D. Miles, arrived here yesterday on their way home. They say that from 100 to 150 Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and a few Comanches constitute all the Indians now on the war path in the South-West, and belonging wholly to wild tribes. The late disturbances and crucities have grown out of the fact that, while buffalo hunters and whisky out of the fact that, while buffale hunters and whisky sellers have frequently come into the Indian Territory, and, after making the Indian drunk, have stolen their ponies and escaped, and have otherwise violated the treaty stipulations with these Indians. The chiefs of these tribes have patiently endured these off-repeated and unredressed wrongs; but some of their ambitious young men, stung by the tardiness of redress, have taken the punishment of these people into their own hands, and have shown much crucity and committed excesses in return. The Commissioners say that Santada and Big Tree, who were so long confined in the Texas Penitentiary, are true to their promises and maintain a peaceable course in good faith.

ATTACK ON A CORPORAL'S GUARD NEAR FORT FET-

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The following dispatch was received this morning at the Headquarters

of the Army:

Col. W. D. WHIPPLE: A small detachment, consisting
of a corporal and six men, while grarding a having
party near Fort Fetterman, was attacked by about 25
Indians, but sustained no loss.
P. H. SHERIDAN, Licut.-General. COL. MILES OF THE FIFTH INFANTRY BEQUESTS RE-ENFORCEMENTS FOR HIS REGIMENT.

Washington, July 20.—Col. Nelson A. Miles of the 5th Infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, has addressed a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army requesting that recruits be assigned to his egiment so that it shall not have less than 515 enlisted men. He says, with the exception of three companies on duty at headquarters, the companies of the regiment are on the plains, exposed to the usual regiment are on the plants, expect the markhips of frontier service, and five companies are detached from their posts and on duty against Indians. He submits that it is essential that the maximum per company should be as great as possible; and the maximum of 40 men per company, contemplated in the reorganization of the army by the new Army bill, would leave a company very inefficient for the duty which would be actually expected of it on the frontier.

INDICATIONS POINTING TO A GENERAL INDIAN WAR. OMAHA, Neb., July 20 .- No further information has been received from the Indians. The military authorities are on the alert. Prominent officers and experienced frontiersmen, express the opinion that the late raid into Fort Steele indicates what Western people call a general Indian war. Since the establishment of Fort Steele, no Indians have been known to be in its vicinity, and miners north of Kawling's Springs were considered safe, that being a country school visited by Indians.

OPINIONS OF ARMY OFFICERS REGARDING THE SITU-ATION-THE PUNISHMENT OF THE INDIANS HIN-

DERED BY THE PEACE POLICY. Washington, July 20.-Bishop Hare will oon proceed to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to resume his investigation of the affairs of those quarters. The permanent garrisoning of the agencies will depend upon the character of his report. There is no information at the War Department showing a combined hostile movement on the part of the Indians. It is said by prominent army officers that the present raids are the usual Summer diversions, not more numerous or widespread than heretofore at this season of the year. The difficulty complained of is the failure generally to discover the depredators, whose movements are extradiscover the depredators, whose movements are extraordinarily quick and in unexpected directions, where
troops are not within ready call for assistance. There is
no doubt that many of the Indians have left their reservations to commit outrages on the whites, while others
have never been on reservations. The military authortites are anxious to punish all Indian wrong-doers, but
they find themselves checked some what by the peace
policy. The heads of the War and Interior Departments
will soon have a conference on the subject of Indian
affairs, and will, it is thought, come to an understanding
which will insure harmonious action concerning the
present outbreaks.

A PARTY OF SCOUTS AVOID AN ENCOUNTER.

A PARTY OF SCOUTS AVOID AN ENCOUNTER. Galveston, Texas, July 20 .- A special dis-

patch from Austin says no official details have been received of Major Jones's fight with the Indians near Jacksonboro'. Adjutant-Gen. Steele has received advices that, on the 9th, 75 Indians attacked a small party of scouts belonging to Capts, Stevens's and Ickerd's commands. The scouts were so greatly outnumbered that they avoided the encounter. A PARTY OF ARAPAHOES DEFEATED-LARGE NUMBERS

OF CAMANCHES ON THE WAR-PATH-A GENERAL UPRISING PREDICTED.

Chicago, July 20.-A telegram has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters from Lieu'. Olmstead, in Wyoming Territory, under date of July 16, announcing the defeat of the Arapahoes by Cap'. Bates. Twenty-five Indians were killed by actual count, while the loss of the troops was small. Information has been received from Fort Sill to the effect that large numbers of Commences are on the war-path, and have had several bloody curacomments with United States soldiers. Old Indian traders predict a general upresing. The barbarities of the Indians seem unrestrained, and great alarm is feit in the whole Indian Territory.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

A. D. Hoagland brought suit against Stephen H. Alden to recover 40 bonds of the Eric, Painesville and Ashtabula Baniway of the value of \$5.0 each, and \$700 which he had collected on the coupons of those bends. Alden was arcested yesterday by the Sheriff's officers, and gave bail in \$10,000. E. B. Wesley, Eban Goodwin and H. J. Hastings being his bondsmen.

The officials of the Chicago and Canada outhern Railroad say that arrangements are making which will insure the speedy completion of that line to Chicago. The disposition of the Canadian people is to foster the enterprise, and push it forward to success. In one section \$125,000 has been given for the construction of a small branch road to the main line.

Stockholders' meetings were held yesterday companies on Long Island: Flushing and North Side ompanies on Long Island: Fillshing and North Sade Saliroad Company, Central Railroad Company of Long Island, Central Railroad Extension Company, North shore Railroad Company. The vote was almost mani-aous out of 15,998 shares. These roads are all owned or controlled by the Fillshing and North Side Railroad.

It is understood that investigations are being conducted in San Francisco on the part of German bond colders into the financial condition of what is known as the Vallejo Railroad system, and that a revolution will be made in the business which will, no doubt, redound to the credit of California. The friends of the Central Pacific Road say that they will attempt to clear their akirts by throwing all the blame on Latham and his associates, who transforred the roads to that Company.

The affairs of the local branch of the Freednan's Savings Bank assumed a new phase yes City Marshal Denis Galvin levied on the safe and office furniture of the bank in Bleecker-st., under a judgment in the case of Arabella R. Mappin. The property attached is worth over three times the claim of Mrs. Mappin. The officers of the bank told the Marshal that the property THE GRASSHOPPERS DEVASTATING THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, July 20.—The grasshoppers have made their appearance in myriads in this
province, and have destroyed the entire crop in NewPalestine and White Mad settlements from their westorn limit. At last accounts they were drift-